=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:25:20 ON 12 NOV 2007)
FILE 'CA' ENTERED AT 15:25:41 ON 12 NOV 2007
L1 13119 S FRET OR (FORSTER OR FLUORESC? OR RADIATIONLESS)(3A)(ENERGY (2A) TRANSFER? OR DONOR)
L2 6424 S (INHIBIT? OR ACCEPTOR OR QUENCH?)(4A)(COLOR? OR NONFLUORESC? OR NON FLUORESC?)
L3 59 S L1 AND L2
L4 609 S (INDICATOR OR ACCEPTOR OR DYE)(4A)FLUORESC?(6A)(IMPROV? OR ADVANTAG? OR COMPAR?)
L5 40 S L1 AND L4
L6 98 S L3,L5
L7 48 S L6 AND PY<2003
L8 13 S L6 NOT L7 AND PY<2005
FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:49:48 ON 12 NOV 2007
L9 20 S L7
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:50:10 ON 12 NOV 2007
L10 14 S L7
FILE 'CA, BIOSIS, MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:50:48 ON 12 NOV 2007
L11 64 DUP REM L7 L8 L9 L10 (31 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l11 bib,ab,kwic 1-64

L11 ANSWER 22 OF 64 CA COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 135:14815 CA
TI Wavelength-shifting molecular beacons
AU Tyagi, Anjay; Marras, Salvatore A. E.; Kramer, Fred Russell
CS Department of Molecular Genetics, Public Health Research Institute, New York, NY, 10016, USA
SO Nature Biotechnology (**2000**), 18(11), 1191-1196
AB The authors describe wavelength-shifting mol. beacons, which are nucleic acid hybridization probes that fluoresce in a variety of different colors, yet are excited by a common monochromatic light source. The twin functions of absorption of energy from the excitation light and emission of that energy in the form of fluorescent light are assigned to two sep. fluorophores in the same probe. These probes contain a harvester fluorophore that absorbs strongly in the wavelength range of the monochromatic light source, an emitter fluorophore of the desired emission **color**, and a **nonfluorescent quencher**. In the absence of complementary nucleic acid targets, the probes are dark, whereas in the presence of targets, they fluoresce-not in the emission range of the harvester fluorophore that absorbs the light, but rather in the emission range of the emitter fluorophore. This shift in emission spectrum is due to the transfer of the absorbed energy from the harvester fluorophore to the emitter fluorophore by **fluorescence** resonance **energy transfer**, and it only takes place in probes that are bound to targets. Wavelength-shifting mol. beacons are substantially brighter than conventional mol. beacons that contain a fluorophore that cannot efficiently absorb energy from the available monochromatic light source. The authors describe the spectral characteristics of wavelength-shifting mol. beacons, and we demonstrate how their use improves and simplifies multiplex genetic analyses.

L11 ANSWER 44 OF 64 CA COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
AN 119:242929 CA
TI Polynucleotides conjugated with chromophores and fluorophores for determination of nucleic acid
IN Heller, Michael J.
PA Nanotronics, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 83 pp.

PI	**WO 9309128**	**A1**	**19930513**	**WO 1992-US9827**	**19921106**
	US 5565322	**A**	**19961015**	**US 1994-232233**	**19940505**
PRAI	US 1991-790262	A2	19911107		

AB A method for detn. of a nucleic acid of interest with a photonic energy transfer system using a polynucleotide labeled with ≥2 (non)**fluorescing donor** chromophores at a donor-donor transfer distance and a fluorescing acceptor chromophore at a donor-acceptor distance. Alternatively, the fluorescing acceptor chromophore is located on a different polynucleotide. The method comprises mixing of the (**non**)**fluorescing donors** and **fluorescing acceptor**-labeled polynucleotide, which contained a complementary sequence to the nucleic acid of interest, with a nucleic acid sample; hybridizing; exciting the **donor** (non)**fluorescing** chromophore; and detecting the presence of photonic energy transfer.

=> log y
STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 15:51:48 ON 12 NOV 2007